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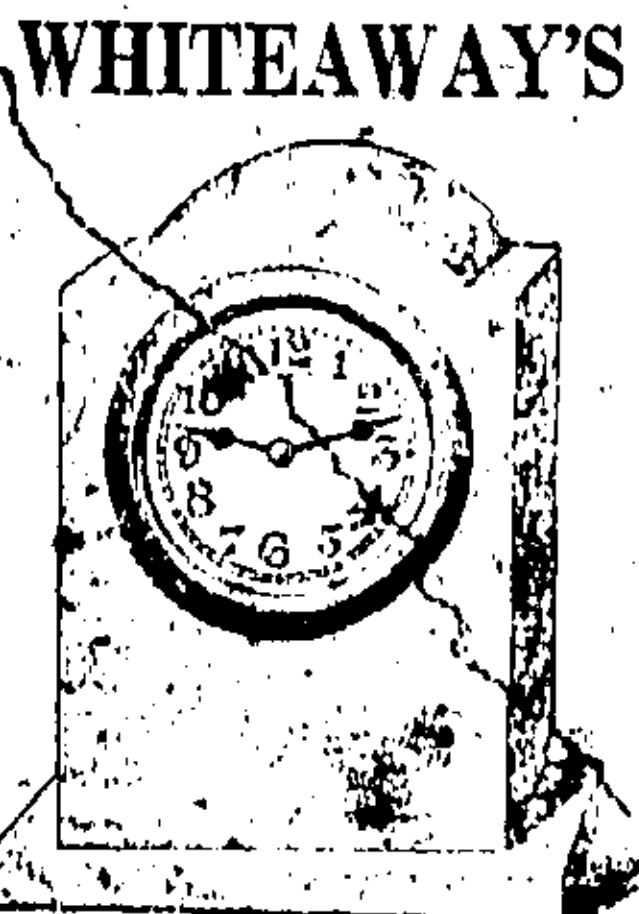
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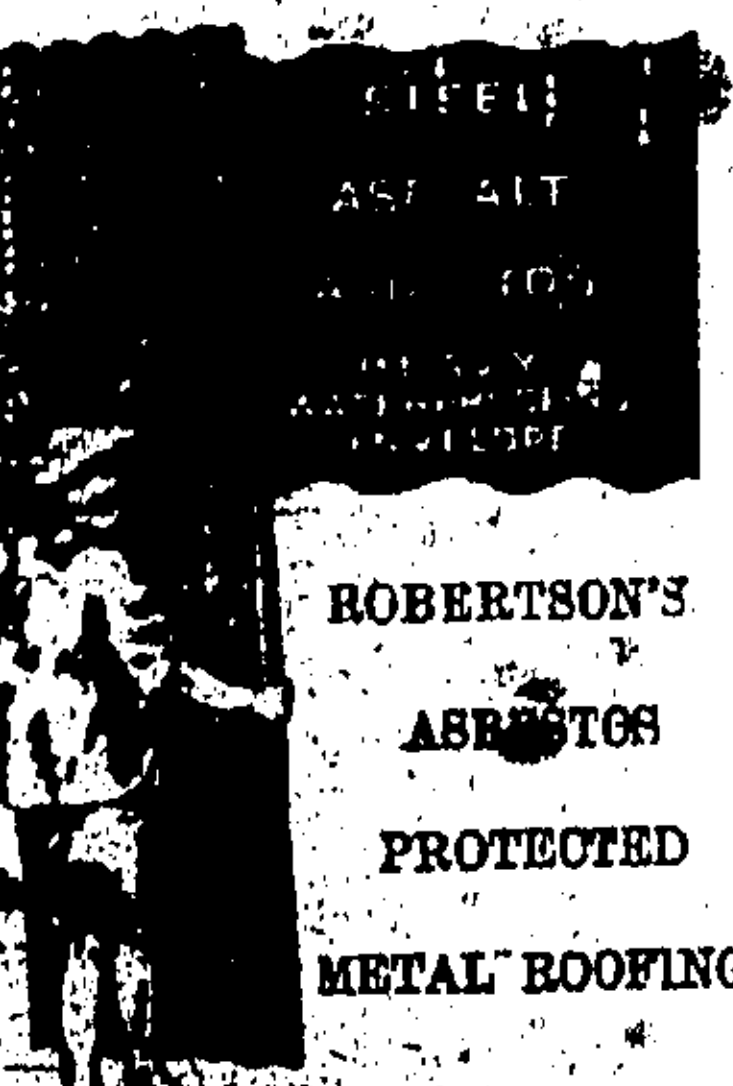
A neat little clock in marble shape as and similar to illustration. Good timepiece.

\$3.50 each

The
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Fountain
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25 cts.
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BANKER'S
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of stock, oblige of orders,
scope of business, and
get a better big sale over
the telephone.

PEACE MOVES.

ASSURING NEWS FROM
CANTON.

SECOND CONFERENCE.

From the tone of a letter received yesterday by Mr. Wong Tong, it appears that some of the "points" raised at Tuesday night's conference in Canton will be modified.

Mr. Wong of the On Lok Yuen Co. was mainly responsible for sending the Chinese delegates from Hongkong to negotiate with Canton, an end to the strike.

The letter to Mr. Wong stated that the military, civil and labour authorities of Canton were very friendly to the Hongkong representatives. Certain demands at first raised would be changed for submission to a second conference which was to have sat last night.

Mr. Wong attributed the delay in news getting through to the temporary dislocation of the cable service. He was confident that excellent results would be forthcoming. His opinion was based on the warm welcome extended to the delegates and the elaborate precautions for ensuring a private train with motor cars for the delegates conveying troops. Mr. Wong felt that a much better tone would have prevailed at last night's discussion.

PEKING TO HELP?

CHINESE NAVY FOR
SWATOW.

CHAN KWING-MING'S POSITION.

Considerable significance is attached to the fact that Chinese warships are in the waters of Canton, shortly, to assist the local Chan Kwing-ming. Four Southern cruisers, belonging to the Chinese Government are reported to be on their way to Canton, to be on their way to Canton, to be on their way to Canton.

The "Shan Yat Po" publishes a cable from its Shanghai correspondent to the effect that Peking is expected to announce the appointment of Chan Kwing-ming as pacifier of Kwangtung province, and that actual help will be accorded him.

The Rice Ships.

The s.s. "Helikon" and "Helios" which arrived at Swatow with about \$800,000 worth of rice from Bangkok are detained as clearance for Canton has been refused by the anti-Red officers in charge of the port.

"FLOATING FISH."

LIGHTER SIDE AT COUNCIL
MEETING.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TERM.

The Legislative Council this afternoon considered for fully five minutes this afternoon the definition "floating fish" in a proviso of an Ordinance relating to stealing oysters from oyster beds laying or fisheries.

The object of the proviso was stated by the Hon. Attorney-General to be for the purpose of allowing net or other fishing which did not interfere with oyster beds.

The Hon. Mr. Alabaster, pointing out that the term floating fish was usually used with reference to dead fish, said that he did not think anglers were likely to attempt to catch dead fish.

TRADE LOAN.

MEASURES FOR ADMINIS-
TRATION.

EXPERT ADVISERS.

The Government has invited the following gentlemen to advise it as to the steps that should be taken to make the trade loan available within the Colony:

The Colonial Treasurer, The Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

The Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

The Manager of the Peninsular and Oriental Banking Corporation, Ltd.

The Honourable Mr. R. H. Kote-wall.

Mr. R. Shawan. Mr. Chow Shou-sun had previously informed the Government that he would prefer to stand down in favour of Mr. Kote-wall.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THE REPORT NOT YET
READY.

The collection by examination of representatives of data for the issuing of a report by the Commission of Enquiry into the system at present obtaining with regard to share transactions in Hongkong has been completed. The Chairman of the Commission is drafting the report and members are considering particular points. A meeting is to be held again next week but it is thought that at least two meetings will be necessary before the report will be completed.

SEIZED VESSEL.

DISARMED TROOPS SENT
TO CANTON.

BOAT TO BE RESTORED.

The disposal of the locally-owned steamer "Sui Yik" and also of the Cantonese troops and arms found on board the vessel, which has been moored in the Admiralty anchorage since her capture in British waters last Saturday, has now been decided by the authorities.

The 150 disarmed Chinese soldiers were taken off the boat and conveyed to the Kowloon Railway station, where they entrained for Shumchun at noon to-day. They will be escorted until they are over the British border.

Prior to handing over the vessel to her local owners, the Fuk Hoi Company, a further search of the holds will be made. The vessel will be taken alongside the Police Pier at Kowloon for this purpose. The arms and ammunition found on the vessel will be confiscated.

SAIYINGPUN SCHOOL.

TO OPEN ON
JUNE 30?

In reply to the question asked by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak at the Legislative Council meeting to-day, the Colonial Secretary stated that if no unforeseen circumstances arise, it is hoped to complete and open Saiyungpun School by the 30th June, 1926. The work was delayed for about two months mainly owing to the strike.

CUSTOMS MEETING.

HOLLAND'S DELEGATES
NAMED.

(Reuter's Service.)

Amsterdam, Sept. 30. The Dutch Delegation to the Customs Conference at Peking on October 25 will be composed of Mr. Oudendijk, Minister of Finance, and Mr. van der Meulen, Deputy Minister of Finance.

SWATOW IMPROVES.

CARGO LANDED BY S.S.
"HYDRANGEA."

BOYCOTT BELIEVED OVER.

This morning the s.s. "Hydrangea" returned to Hongkong from Swatow.

There was no incident in the voyage. All the cargo shipped from Hongkong was landed and fresh cargo was brought back.

About a hundred passengers also travelled from Swatow on the ship. The agitators are now believed to have put a good distance between themselves and the port of Swatow and the anti-foreign boycott has been described as all over.

DOLLAR INTERESTS.

MORE SHIPPING BOARD
RIDS?

MONOPOLY QUESTION.

At the time that the Pacific Mail ships, the acquisition of which by the Dollar Steamship Company was the subject of controversy, were put up for sale by the U.S. Shipping Board, there were also offered for sale the five President boats which are at present being operated on the Board's behalf by the Admiral-Orion Line.

No steamship company was interested at the time in these five boats, negotiations centring entirely around the Pacific Mail boats. But there have been rumours for some time of negotiations proceeding between the Dollar interests and the Shipping Board for the purchase of these vessels also. Reports from Seattle, that such negotiations are proceeding were confirmed by Rear Admiral Palmer, president of the Emergency Ship Corporation, in charge of ship sales.

Enquiries at the Hongkong office elicited no information of a definite nature, the only thing that was known being that the Board were seeking for purchasers of the vessels. There would be little change even if the Admiral-Orion Line purchased the ships, the "China Mail" was informed. They were already operated by this line on commission and the difference would be entirely a domestic one.

The boats concerned are the President, "Madison," "Jackson," "McKinley," "Jefferson," and "Grant" and there are also freighters but whether they form the subject of negotiations is not known. If the five boats mentioned are taken over by the Dollar interests they will be the operators of practically all American vessels in the Pacific trade.

Two other lines operating Shipping Board ships being in the Pacific. The question of advisability of such a monopoly has been raised in America but Shipping Board officials belittle its significance and refer to the competition with Japanese and Canadian ships on the Orient run which would make impossible any freight or passenger rate inflation.

In this connection it is interesting to recall that when interviewed on the subject of possible monopoly whilst on a visit to Hongkong, Capt. Robert Dollar said that the prosperity of his company was so inextricably bound up with that of the various countries about the Pacific Ocean that fears regarding a monopoly had no possible foundation, in fact.

LORRY DEATH.

WOMAN STRUCK BY
BEAM.

DRIVER UNDER ARREST.

A Chinese woman passenger on a motor truck travelling from Un Long to Mongkok was fatally injured in Tai Po Road yesterday afternoon.

The driver of the truck, a Chinese, stated in his report that he took to the left side of the road near Kowloon Tong to allow another motor lorry loaded with timber coming from the opposite direction to pass. As the vehicles passed a crash was heard and on investigation he found one of his passengers with a wound in the head caused by a projecting beam. The injured woman was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital, but died on the way.

The timber-laden lorry got away without stopping after the accident but was traced at No. 10, Tai Po Road, and the driver arrested.

"UNIVERSITY" MEN.

CANTON STUDENTS
FINED.

SEDITIONARY LITERATURE CHARGE.

Possession of a seditious pamphlet and two Chinese newspapers containing pernicious references to the boycott position led to two Chinese students being brought before Mr. S. E. B. McElderry at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

The students came from Swatow by the s.s. "Haining" and the documents were found in their luggage when searched on the wharf.

One of the accused was fined \$25, and the other was remanded until this morning as he wished to call a witness.

A shopkeeper from Shamshui informed His Worship that he was acquainted with the accused, who was a student from the Kwangtung University, and he had never heard of the man getting into trouble during the time he was in Hongkong.

His Worship was satisfied that the accused had no intention of passing the documents round and imposed a fine of \$25.

LABOUR BUREAU.

NO DIRECT GOVERNMENT
SCHEME.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

The reply of the Government to the question asked by the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird was given by the Colonial Secretary as follows at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council.

A bureau for the voluntary registration of Chinese workers of all classes was experimentally established with the assistance of the Government in July last, but the response has hitherto been small.

In the same month a private individual put forward a proposal for the establishment of a Domestic Servants' Employment and Registration Bureau, and in reply to an enquiry whether the Government would supervise it, he was asked to define the nature of the supervision required. No answer has been received.

The Government does not propose to establish a labour bureau, but it is prepared to consider the giving of assistance to private enterprise in this connection if concrete proposals are put before it.

FINANCE VOTES.

TO-DAY'S COUNCIL RECOM-
MENDATIONS.

The following votes, recommended by His Excellency the Governor, were before the Finance Committee at the Legislative Council meeting this afternoon:

\$2,200 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, Alterations and Additions to the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Headquarters.

\$11,402 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Miscellaneous, 124, Compensation and Resumptions.

\$3,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Buildings, 98, Quarters for Indian Married Police.

\$34,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Miscellaneous, 86, King's Park, Laying out Ground for Recreation purposes.

\$2,350 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Miscellaneous, 90, Clearing and forming sites to the West of Kowloon City Road.

\$2,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Department, Other Charges, Incidental Expenses, General.

For being under way without a certificated engineer, the master of a Chinese steam-launch was fined \$10 at the Marine Court this morning.

For the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday, the local weather was:

MOONCAKE FEAST.

FRIDAY'S GREAT CHINESE
FESTIVAL.

AN EMPEROR'S CONCUBINE.

Moon-cake festival, or Mid-Autumn Festival, for Chung-chin, which to give its classical rendering, falls this year on Friday (to-morrow) the 15th day of the 8th moon.

Tradition places its origin about 2,150 B.C. when lived the famous archer-emperor Han Li Hsiao Ngai in Cantonese. He shot nine of the ten suns illuminating the heavens when the sun-god besought him not to make a bull's eye of the tenth. For this feat he was given a potion which would make him immortal with a home in the sun. Before he could take the potion which had to be prepared in an urn at night with devout prayers meanwhile, a naughty concubine by name of Sheng Nya drained the last drop while her spouse slept through the watchnight service. Light as a fairy the woman fled to the moon to escape the archer's wrath. Every year she returns to mother earth and moon-cakes are eaten in her honour.

This episode has been commercialised into a favourite stage-play being one of the star-numbers of Mei Lan-fang's repertoire. Mei will be remembered as the famous Northern actor who was down here in 1922. This legend has been slightly lengthened and ends up with Hsiao Ngai being thrown out of the moon after a hot pursuit of his concubine.

TEA-HOUSE HARVEST.

It is a harvest festival in that the tea-houses reap their annual harvest. Moon-shaped cakes with wonderful ingredients are made months ahead of the festival and shipped to all parts of the world where Chinese are to be found. Chinese delight in these delicacies. Another aspect is the making and sale of beautiful lanterns with which Chinatown will be decorated for many a night.

Actually the men-folk take little note of the religious side of the festival except to organise a feast at West Point. Schools and various working guilds make a holiday of it and it is also one of the four settlement days in Chinese business circles. The women, of course, must "chin-chin joss."

This business settlement, of course, will not be like that of other years, owing to financial stringency. With the announcement of the \$3,000,000 loan, there is practically no possibility of a panic.

A special week of celebration is announced for the Lee Gardens, East Point.

SEIZED SHIP.

SHANGHAI PAPER'S STRONG
COMMENT.

CANTON AND THE "WAH SHAN."

Having secured control of the s.s. "Wah Shan," which was recently captured whilst on her way from Kwong-chow-wan with foodstuffs for Hongkong, the Canton authorities are converting her into a naval transport vessel. It will be recalled that some time after the vessel was taken to Canton, the authorities ordered that she be handed over to the Government, the pretext given being that she had military officers on board when she was seized, and that, moreover, political documents were found on the ship. The decision to transfer the steamer to the Canton Navy was taken at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Government recently held, at which it was pointed out that the vessel was strongly built of steel and was capable of doing a good speed, thus making her a valuable addition to the naval transport fleet. The "Wah Shan" is a small coasting steamer of about 300 tons, and was employed on the run between Hongkong, Macao and Kwang-chow-wan. Her utterly illegal seizure whilst engaged in the transport of merchandise to Hongkong, says "Shipping and Engineering," constituted an act of hostility to Hongkong, in that it was part and parcel of the Canton scheme to cut off food supplies from the Colony, and the taking over of the vessel by the Canton Government for incorporation in the so-called Navy is, of course, equally irregular.

DRESSING GOWNS.



A new stock of smart Dressing Gowns has just arrived from London. The materials are of Silk, Jaeger Wool, Taffeta, Camel Hair, or Cotton and the designs include some really smart stripes as well as Tartans, Checks and Brocades.

Prices from \$16.50.

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Men's Wear Specialists.
Alexandra Building,
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NOW ARRIVED

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LEE YEE

No. 12, D'Almeida Street,
HONGKONG.

W. J. DEER BROS.

Largest and most complete
Jewellery, Watch and Clock
Repairing & Cleaning
Establishment in Hongkong.
No. 25 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Tel. 5, 500.

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TILE CO'S.

We have a large stock of
White Glazed Wall Tiles,
Colours Glazed Wall Tiles,
Ceramic Tiles, Mosaic Tiles,
Geometrical Mosaic Tiles,
Floor Tiles, Tiles for
Baths.

Inspection invited.

Showroom: 21, Wellington St.
Tel. C. 1422.

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S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" ... Sails 8th October.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUMS).
FAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK
SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE
OR TRIESTE.

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails 10th Oct.
S.S. "SILVIO PELLIO" ... Sails 13th Oct.
S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sails 10th Nov.
S.S. "PERSIA" ... Sails 13th Nov.
M.S. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 10th Dec.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails 31st Oct.
S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sails 1st Dec.
M.S. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 31st Dec.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

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S.S. "UMKUMBI" ... Sails 1st October.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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ALASKA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th October

HAWAII MARU ... Saturday, 10th October

BORNEO MARU ... Tuesday, 15th October

HAMBURG MARU ... Saturday, 17th November

KORSO MARU ... Friday, 16th October

SEATTLE MARU ... Sunday, 15th October

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

ARABIA MARU (From Shanghai) ... Friday, 6th October

NEW YORK—Via Japan Ports and San Francisco and Panama.

SHUSKO MARU ... Saturday, 3rd October.

HAIKONG—Via HONGKONG and PAKHOL.

TAKIWA MARU ... Friday, 1st October at 10 a.m.

AMAKUSA MARU ... Friday, 16th October at 10 a.m.

JAPAN PORTS

ANDERSON MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Oct. at 11 a.m.

TACOMA MARU ... Thursday, 15th October

CHINA via SWATOW & AMOY.

AMAKUSA MARU ... Thursday, 1st Oct. at 11 a.m.

KAIKYO MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Oct. at 8 a.m.

TAKAO and HONGKONG

BATAVIA MARU ... Monday 26th October

SINGAPORE via CANTON and HONGKONG.

NIPPON MARU ... Tuesday, 13th October

GINZAN MARU ... Friday, 23rd October

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OSAKA SHOHEN KAISHA.

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Service to

SCANDINAVIA & NORTH EUROPE

The M/S "ASIA"

will be loading for Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen

and other Scandinavian Ports as or about 26th October 1925.

Sailing dates ... Will leave Hongkong bound

S.S. "ASIA" ... 16th October

S.S. "AFRIKA" ... 16th November

S.S. "MALAYA" ... 16th December

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COPENHAGEN.

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PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

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POMPEII FINDS.

CONDITION OF NAPLES MUSEUM.

Four more bronzes have been excavated at Pompeii from the same house where the "Apollo" was found (says the Naples correspondent of the "London Times.") They are small statuettes on silver bases, and apparently represent beggars asking for alms; but they have not yet been cleaned and brought to Naples. Further discoveries are anticipated.

In regard to the "Apollo," Professor Majuri informs me that, in his opinion, the bronze is not an original, but a very fine copy of work of the fifth century B.C., just preceding the golden age of Greek sculpture. The figure is probably an Apollo, but may be an ephesus. It has not the well-known archaic grin, but rather what the photographers call "a pleasing expression," and is in a remarkably good state of preservation. The experts are already at work on the figures, which are not so bad as reported, there being but one in each lower leg. The professor hoped that in a month's time it would be possible to exhibit the statue.

These finds, however, are not causing so much excitement at the museum as the state of that building itself, which is threatened with a speedy collapse. Built originally as a cavalry barracks at the end of the 16th century, then turned into a college, and finally, at the end of the 18th century fitted to receive the Bourbon art collections, the museum had its foundations badly shaken some years ago by the making of a tunnel for the new railway to Rome, which passes within five yards. Alarming cracks showed in the walls and roofs, and water penetrated into some of the picture galleries, so that many rooms have had to be closed.

Now it has been officially declared in the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Education that the museum building is in imminent peril, the part most threatened being the south-east wing, where are the Venus Callipyge, the Farnese Hercules and Bull. A commission of experts has been appointed to see at once to the proper shoring up of the walls to prevent their falling, and the Minister of Finance has promised funds for the complete restoration of the building.

On this the "Mattino" comments bitterly, saying that had Naples been a northern city these necessary funds would have been forthcoming years ago. It is certainly a remarkable thing that a building which houses a unique collection of famous works of art should have been allowed to get into its present state of danger without anyone being found to lift a finger in prevention. Now that public attention has been called to the matter, something may be done before it is too late.

A young student lodging in Edinburgh bought a violin and started to play upon it. His landlady, hearing the unusual sounds, appeared at the bottom of the stairs and shouted: "Mr. Tam, what are ye doin'?" "Oh," said the student, "I'm trying a new violin I've just bought."

"Great goodness!" said the woman, "I thoct ye wis shiftin' the bed."

POMPEII FINDS.

CONDITION OF NAPLES MUSEUM.

Four more bronzes have been excavated at Pompeii from the same house where the "Apollo" was found (says the Naples correspondent of the "London Times.") They are small statuettes on silver bases, and apparently represent beggars asking for alms; but they have not yet been cleaned and brought to Naples. Further discoveries are anticipated.

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SAILINGS

TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN PORTS

STEAMER	HONGKONG	SHANGHAI	Kobe	Yokohama	Manila
Empress of Australia	Oct. 2	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	Oct. 10	Oct. 21
Empress of Asia	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
Empress of Canada	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 7	Nov. 16
Empress of Russia	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 21	Nov. 30
Empress of Australia	Nov. 27	Nov. 30	Dec. 2	Dec. 5	Dec. 16

SAILINGS

STEAMER	HONGKONG	SHANGHAI	Kobe	Yokohama	Manila
Empress of Asia	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 16	Jan. 25
Empress of Canada	Jan. 22	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 30	Feb. 8
Empress of Russia	Feb. 5	Feb. 8	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 22
Empress of Australia	Feb. 19	Feb. 22	Feb. 25	Feb. 27	Mar. 10
Empress of Asia	Mar. 5	Mar. 8	Mar. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 22
Empress of Canada	Mar. 19	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	Apr. 5
Empress of Russia	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	Apr. 8	Apr. 10	Apr. 19
Empress of Australia	Apr. 16	Apr. 19	Apr. 22	Apr. 24	May 3
Empress of Asia	Apr. 30	May 3	May 6	May 8	May 17
Empress of Canada	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 23	May 31
Empress of Russia	May 29	May 31	June 3	June 5	June 14
Empress of Australia	June 11	June 14	June 16	June 19	June 28
Empress of Asia	June 25	June 27	June 30	July 3	July 12

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
HONGKONG	MANILA	MANILA	HONGKONG
Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 12
Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Oct. 26
Nov. 4	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 9

Passenger Department:

Freight and Express:

Tel. C. 752

Tel. C. 42

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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. B.	Tons	From HONGKONG (ABOUT)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,118	3rd Oct. at Noon	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SODAN"	8,895	14th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & B'bay
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"BIOLIA"	8,812	28th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & B'bay
"KEIWA"	9,135	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp
"HANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"KALIMIR"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"KARMIR"	8,880	10th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay
"MOIRA"	10,911	18th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASGAR"	9,006	26th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"KRYBER"	9,114	13rd Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	9,067	4th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & B'bay
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"KARMALA"	9,069	20th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"HANTUA"	10,902	6th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"KEIWA"	9,135	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Pireas, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALAMBA"	8,018	9th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,000	26th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Oct.	Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	do
"TANDA"	5,587	2nd Dec.	do
"ARAFURA"	6,000	9th Jan.	do
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Mar.	do

*Calls at Iloilo & Zamboanga.

The E. & A. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Manila, Hongkong, and other ports en route as indicated on the above routes. Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"BIOLIA"	8,812	3rd Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe
"KEIWA"	9,135	3rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"GABRIELA"	5,587	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Osaka
"HANTUA"	10,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TANDA"	5,587	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MOIRA"	10,911	7th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KARMIR"	8,880	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KASGAR"	9,006	28th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KRYBER"	9,114	18th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"DELTA"	9,067	19th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"GABRIELA"	5,587	13rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
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"KARMIR"	8,880	8th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TANDA"	5,587	10th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KEIWA"	9,135	10th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MOIRA"	10,911	6th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the carrying steamer.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Terminals measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, please apply to the Agents, Messrs. MacKenzie & Co., 2 & 4, Raffles Place, Singapore.

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S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" 23rd October

S.S. "LEGASPI" 29th October

FOR YOKOHAMA, KORE, ETC.

S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" 23rd October

S.S. "LEGASPI" 29th October

S.S. "LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" 5th November

S.S. "LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" 12th November

S.S. "LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" 19th November

S.S. "LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" 26th November

S.S. "LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" 3rd December

S.S. "LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" 10th December

S.S. "LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" 17th December

S.S. "LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" 24th December

WHO'S WHO.

LATEST CHINA COAST CHANGES

Captain N. Hardis, from leave, has gone master, "Fochow".
Mr. R. J. Bowrie has been appointed second officer, "Changchow".
Mr. C. M. Cater, chief officer, "Washing", has gone master, "Tungwo".
Captain C. Alexandro, of the "Washing", is on reserve.
Captain T. S. King, master, "Esang", has gone master, "Washing".
Mr. O. V. W. R. Basham, chief officer, "Washing", is on leave.
Mr. A. C. Newton, sup'y second officer, "Kutwo", has gone second officer, "Washing".
Mr. G. Bolam, second officer, "Wasing", has gone sup'y second officer, "Suifu".
Mr. H. Craig, acting chief engineer, "Esang", has gone acting chief engineer, "Leesang".
Mr. M. Risk, chief engineer, "Leesang", is on leave.
Mr. H. W. Fraser, second engineer, "Wasing", has gone second engineer, "Loongwo".
Mr. H. L. Lee, third engineer, "Wasing", has gone third engineer, "Kutwo".
Mr. L. McWilliam, chief engineer, "Loongwo", has gone chief engineer, "Wasing".
Mr. J. Turner, third engineer, "Esang", has gone sup'y third engineer, "Tuckwo".
Mr. R. B. Sharp, sup'y third engineer, "Tuckwo", has gone, third engineer, same ship.
Mr. H. J. Rowe, third engineer, "Tuckwo", has gone acting second engineer, same ship.
Mr. J. J. Robertson, second engineer, "Tuckwo", has gone acting chief engineer, same ship.
Mr. J. S. Holmes, chief engineer, "Tuckwo", is on leave.
Mr. T. Hughes, chief officer, "Esang", is on reserve.
Mr. B. P. Ritchie, chief engineer, "Esang", is on reserve.
Captain W. B. Harding, of the "Changchow", is on leave.
Mr. H. C. Everett, second officer, "Honam", has gone chief officer, "Phuempun".
Mr. G. A. Carter, chief officer, "Phuempun", is on reserve.
Mr. P. R. Harris, second officer, "Phuempun", has resigned.
Mr. G. R. Drew, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Suifu".
Mr. R. E. Breckleton, chief officer, "Wing Hong", has gone chief officer, "Lungshan".
Mr. T. Pittelard, chief officer, "Lungshan", is on leave.
Mr. W. J. Collam, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Sunan".
Mr. H. C. Everett, second officer, "Sunan", has gone second officer, "Honam".
Mr. J. E. Harvey, second officer, "Honam", has gone chief officer, same ship.
Mr. W. T. Lillie, chief officer, "Honam", has gone chief officer, "Kishan".
Mr. R. H. Stewart, chief officer, "Kishan", is on leave.
Shipping and Engineering.

London, September 30. — The "Times" in paying tribute to Major the Marquis di Pinedo Campanelli, on his flight from Rome to Tokyo, says that the flight will always stand particularly high in the annals of long-distance flying. — Reuter.

Turin, September 30. The newspaper "Stampa" has suspended publication in consequence of official objections to articles commenting on Army manoeuvres. This led to confiscation of the issue and revocation of publication licence. — Reuter.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE

FROM AMOY.

Oct. 4. C. N. Y. Yungchow

Oct. 5. J. O. J. L. Tinsale

Oct. 6. J. O. J. L. Tinsale

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Dec. 27. J. O. J. L. Tinsale

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No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 31st October, 1925, will be subject to rest.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 10th October, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1925.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMER.

The R.M.S. s.s. "Empress of Australia" Capt. A. J. Hailey, R.N.R. Commander will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, at daylight to-morrow.

The P. & O. s.s. "Stella" left Singapore for this Port on Sept. 29 at 6.30 p.m. and is due here to-morrow at about 6 a.m.

The E. & A. Company's s.s. "Arufura" left Moji for this Port on September 28, at p.m. and is due here to-morrow, at about p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Stella" left Singapore for this Port on September 27, at 6 a.m., and is due here to-morrow, at about 4 p.m.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benrinnes" from Leith, Middlebro', Antwerp and London left Singapore for this port on September 26, and is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The P. & O. s.s. "Khiva" left Singapore for this port on September 25, at noon with the outward English Mails and is due here on October 8.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" left Yokohama for Vancouver on Sept. 26 p.m., and is due at the latter port on Oct. 6.

London, September 30. — The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by a number of Home and Foreign Bishops, consecrated the Rev. John Basil Simpson as Bishop of Koba to-day. — Reuter.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD

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SHIP YARDMASTERS, SHIP YARDMEN, SHIP YARDBOYS.

SHIP YARDMASTERS, SHIP YARDMEN, SHIP YARDBOYS.

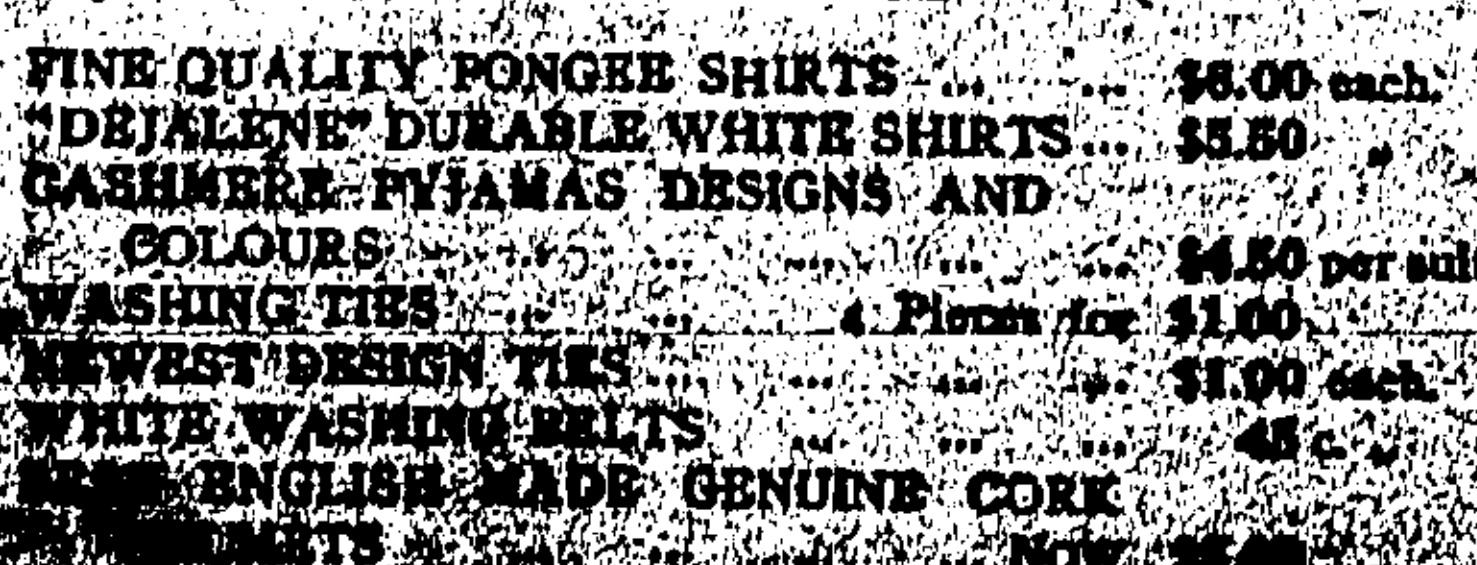
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Hongkong, Thursday, October 1, 1925.

There is little satisfaction to be gained by "righters of the world's wrong" from the cabled proceedings of the Labour Party's Conference. Over three hundred thousand are in favour of the inclusion of Communists in the ranks of Trade Unions, but over two millions are against the proposal. Assuming that the agenda of the Labour Conference is first discussed by individual Unions and Delegates instructed how to vote, the preponderance of trades-unionists against all association with avowed revolution is more than significant. It bears out the now generally accepted statement that the British working man is against all thought of revolution, and prefers to follow safer and less anarchistic lines. There may be consolation to those who believe in pacifism that the Conference is unanimously against the idea of a supplementary army force. But speaking generally the Labour element has consistently set its face against military activity. On the rare occasion when it has moved forward, it has done so in the name of peace.

methods of discussing labour questions in China and the discussion of them in England. The institution of the trade guild in China is as ancient perhaps as its civilisation, and the strike weapon is doubtless as ancient. But it seems safe to say that its use has not been as prominent as it has been since foreign enterprises rooted themselves on Chinese soil and engaged native workers in large numbers. There may have been legitimate grievances in connection with conditions in factories, even to warrant a strike, but the grave suspicion has been that grievances have been secondary to an almost ingrained hate of the foreigner and his penchant for progress. The conditions in

foreign factories are well nigh perfect. Not so those in Chinese factories. Reform has been instituted—on paper. There is in written form the Peking Provisional Factory Regulations of 1923 a modern and civilising advance on anything similarly attempted in China, but there is Consular and Chinese testimony to prove that the regulations are practically a dead letter, in that no attempt has been made to apply them. A Chinese member of the Child Labour Commission at Shanghai, Miss May Ling-soong, has said that "among the so-called civilised nations of the world, China stands practically alone in being without labour legislation that is actually under enforcement." A Mr. M. T. Tchou says, "In China there is as yet no effective law whatever for the protection of the workers." In spite of this, Labour in China.

is directed not at ridding the world of evils in its own country, but propagating hate, anarchy and a morbid communism. It is probably in the pyrrhala stage which will develop into something horrible and less bewildering than the one which prevails at the moment. It is possible to conceive a China Labour Conference at the end of the century, various discussing labour conditions in China, and the various nations

will probably come to that, but not before the insane weapon of hate is sheathed. Then it will not matter if the Ramsay MacDonalds of China dine at the summer palace, or the J. H. Thomas's are found resplendent at Shanghai's regattas. What will matter will be their interest in labour conditions and in the conditions of the thousands of workers, who are, what they are, in their outlook and their manner of expressing themselves, because of faulty leadership.

The opium question once more having engaged the attention of a world conference, and a measure of publicity having been given in the Home papers to the meeting held at the end of last month by the Advisory Committee on Opium of the League of Nations, it may not be unprofitable to recapitulate facts regarding measures taken to suppress the traffic in China and the response there has been to them. Since Britain by drastically reducing the export of opium from India to China gave proof of the sincerity of its desire to help China in the suppression of the consumption of the drug, opium growing in China has increased on an unprecedented scale and although there are increasing restrictions on imports of Turkish, Persian and other opiates, these in effect are nullified to a considerable extent by the operations of vast smuggling concerns centring chiefly around the Persian Gulf. Provided that China carried out the arrangements for proportionally reducing her production and consumption (measures which were foreshadowed with a great flourish of trumpets when the Republic was ushered in) the British Government were prepared to continue the rate of reduction with regard to Indian opium so that such export might in time entirely cease. To refer to more local conditions, it was this desire to reduce opium smoking and particularly the deleterious nature of its effects that led when undertakings were entered into by the several Powers to close all opium divans in conse-

TRY THEM. "And last of all an Admiral came," wrote Southey in "The March to Moscow," "A terrible man with a terrible name—a name which you all know by sight very well, but which no one can speak and no one can spell." A learned Professor has compounded a list of ten words which he declares nobody has ever spelled 100 per cent. perfectly. The list is "Innuendo, Inoculate, Harass, Embarrass, Vilify, Rarefy, Picnicking, Supersede, Plaguy, Repellent." The professor acknowledges that he himself passed with only eight out of the ten, while in the case of a class of 120 only four or five of the members were correct to the number of seven out of the ten, and the remainder ranged in accuracy from six to three. Try them on your friends!

What would
"OF COURSE" AND our writers of
"WELL KNOWN." social gossip
do without
those two useful little words "Of
course?" Everything and every-
body is or does or is to be "of
course." Lady Flukemush is
"of course" the wife of the
famous shipping magnate, Sir
Horatio Flukemush who, of
course, is also known for his
famous collection of German beer
mugs, which he inherited, of
course, from his maternal grand-
mother. And where would local
writers be without well-known?"
"Well-known" residents go and
they come. So and so is a "well-
known" golfer or cricketer, and
the jaded reader wonders what
one has to do to become "well-
known." Strange that we never
speak of our Governors as "well-
known." They drop into the "of
course" department: "Sir
Edward, Stubbs is "of course"
the present Governor of Hong-
kong, and is known for his
theological thoughts which "of
course" he inherits from his
father, who "of course" was the
"well-known" Bishop of the same
name.

DIMENSIONS. It appears that there are other ways of measuring human beings than the "long-headed" and "short-headed" types of which the anthropologist speaks in ponderous terms. A controversy which has arisen in

The Norfolk Broads remain, perhaps, the least appreciated of Britain's national playgrounds, writes Crawford Price in the "Christian Science Monitor." True, there is a loyal coterie of enthusiasts, whose ardour remains undampened through the worst of English summers, and who year by year respond to the call of the wide waters of East Anglia. But, apart from an increasing flotilla of motor-boats—a questionable gain—the floating population of Broadland grows little with the passing of time.

In the case of a people so ended with the sailor instinct as the British, there can be no explanation of this save the love of the sea. Yachtmen are only now learning not to despise the Broads; and to recognize that, if sailing on these waters is unaccompanied by the dangers and discomforts of life on the ocean wave, it nevertheless has its compensations and provides an even greater test of their mastery of sail and tiller than the more open navigation around the coast.

What are these Broads? Briefly put, they are tidal lakes, whose genesis may be traced back to those ancient days when the sea claimed as its own much of what is now the County of Norfolk; when Yarmouth, of bloated fame, was an island, and Norwich a flourishing port.

As the sea receded, it left its waters, while, in addition, the waters remained on many of the low-lying marshes, and thus bequeathed a cluster of tidal lakes, thousands of acres in extent, of vondrous and kaleidoscopic charm, the home of myriad fish and waterfowl, the haunt of artists and lovers of all that is most beautiful and restful in unbroken nature.

The river and the Broods, which comprise about 200 miles of navigable waterway, provide an inland sailing ground unparalleled in all Europe. These are the Yangtze, the Bure and the Wanyang—all leaving their outlet at Yangtze City on the main channel, and they are tributary to the Broods, of which these waters first issuing from 2000 ft. above extent, by about

Berlin over the introduction of English and American busses with seats too narrow to suit German ideas of comfort has brought forward an authority who gives precise dimensions for seating accommodations as practised in England. These are—

Bus and tram passengers	16 inches.
Third-class railway passengers	16
Subway passengers	18
First-class railway passengers	18-24
Theatres (gallery)	18
Theatres (orchestra and dress circle)	20
Albert Hall (orchestra seats)	20

This suggests possibilities for Hongkong statisticians.

NOTE. When speaking of practice dances it is advisable not to refer to empty honours.

Prohibition has
WHEN TO STOP. joined the Ford
cars in a meet-
subject for joke. Here is a story
regarding temperance which has
a neat point about it. A famous
Dean of Canterbury, renowned
for his enthusiasm for teetotal-
ism, had accepted an invitation to
take the chair at a temperance
meeting to be held at Rochester.
Instead of alighting at Rochester,
however, he absent-mindedly
went on to London. The conse-
quence was he found it impos-
sible to appear at the meeting.
“Ah,” commented Dean Hole
with a chuckle on being informed
of the contretemps, “that’s the
worst of these temperance folk—
they never know when to stop!”

Really an egg. But A PLUM, more really a plum, for dipping in the Soldiers' slang book, referred to in these columns the other day, the Shreds man pulls out this: Eggs. (French—*Oufs*). Eggs. Where pronunciation failed, as it often did, recourse had to be had to pantomime. This is a true story officially recorded in a War Diary. The mess-sergeant of a regular battalion of the Queens, out to buy eggs, was unable to make the village shopkeeper understand. No eggs being visible he picked up a turnip, put it on the floor and sat on it, clucking like a hen. He got his eggs

old country villages vie with ruined castles and abbeys and historic old churches to vary the monotony. The monotony it can be of sending along windwept reaches and leisurely cruising up winding streams fragrant with mint and meadowsweet.

The conditions of life on the Bords have been likened to those obtaining in the holiday camps beside the Adirondack lakes. To a certain extent that is true; but the yachtmen enjoy, as a rule, a greater measure of creature comfort. To be sure, a man still must suffer to rough it, although even the cabin cruisers, which constitute the most popular craft, are nowadays well designed and fitted. The tendency, however, is toward larger and more commodious yachts.

A first step in this direction was taken in the adaptation of the wherry for pleasure purposes. The Norfolk wherry is a distinctive type of craft, evolved during the centuries as the most suitable for these waters. It varies in length from fifty to sixty feet, is of broad beam and shallow draught, and as a rule carries only one large mainsail.

Scores of these craft have been fitted up as yachts, and provide ample accommodation for eight to ten persons, with two or a crew. But the wherry has two outstanding disadvantages for pleasure work. It is ungainly and lacking in deck space. Thus there has been brought into being the wherry-yacht, a vessel combining the comfort, convenience and remarkable sailing qualities of the one type with the graceful lines and greater deck space of the other.

Aboard a wherry-yacht a family can pass an ideal holiday. Internally there are all the amenities of a small barge. The Pilot, however, calls essentially for life in the open air, the fresh breeze of the Quaker, and the small boat is a gentleman's way of enjoying to the full the recreation of sailing, the whole of the thinking in the churning sea, the downward and upward strokes of the oars, and the rhythmic movement of the boat.

LABOUR'S SENSE.

ALIVE TO EMPIRE
NEEDS.

EXTREMISTS REBUFFED.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, Sept. 30.

The Labour Party Conference carried the Executive's resolution, moved by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, declaring that only upon avowedly Socialist principles could the workers' claim for a fair and decent livelihood be met.

An amendment by Mr. Ferguson, of Glasgow, declaring it was necessary to organise the workers for a vigorous struggle to overthrow the capitalist class, was overwhelmingly defeated.

The Conference also passed a resolution declaring that unemployment was only preventable by the scientific co-ordination of national and economic resources of industrial undertakings for the public good, instead of private gain and demanding the national adoption of this principle of a living wage as a first charge on industry; adequate maintenance of all unemployed, and their dependants; pensions for aged and incapacitated workers and widows with children; raising the school leaving age to sixteen with maintenance grants; provision for training unemployed, and demanding that the Government take steps to assist in a revival of overseas trade, and closer relations with Russia.

The Labour Conference adopted a resolution moved by Mr. J. R. Clynes urging that steps be taken to ensure closer political and economic relationship between Britain, India, the self-governing dominions and other States of the British Commonwealth of Nations, requesting a survey of land resources of the Empire, the training of emigrants, and condemning the capitalistic exploitation of natives in the tropics; demanding Government controlled bulk purchase of food supplies, and raw materials of the Dominions in order to secure stable prices, expounding a scheme to encourage home production of food, assistance to British farmers, and recommending periodical conferences representing the Socialist movement in the Commonwealth.

FRANCE'S DEBTS.

NEGOTIATIONS MOVING
RAPIDLY.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Washington, Sept. 30.

The Franco-American negotiations are moving rapidly, it is stated. The Americans have reduced the proposed annuities by \$20,000,000 and also agreed to insert a clause in a subsequent agreement providing for revision in the event of evidence forthcoming that the French capacity to pay has been over estimated.

Final Proposal.

Later, Close on the heels of an unconfirmed report that the Commissioners reached an agreement on the principles of an adjustment of the Franco-American debt, and the conclusion of the actual agreement only awaits the working out of details, comes an announcement that the American Commissioners have decided after conference to lay the whole situation before President Coolidge in view of the disagreement among themselves. Meanwhile it is stated that the French Mission presented a final proposal which the Treasury Department is considering this morning. The proposal takes the form of a written and signed document which was prepared after frequent consultations with M. Caillaux Mr. Mellon.

READY TO HELP.

HOME VOLUNTEER
BODY.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, Sept. 30.

That the so-called organisation for the maintenance of supplies is officially sanctioned is revealed in a letter from Sir W. Joynson Hicks, Home Secretary, to a correspondent stating that an emergency arose the Government would discharge its responsibility, but it would be a great assistance to receive from O.M.S. or any other body of well-disposed citizens a classified list of citizens willing to serve the Government, adding that the Government would be glad to accept the duty of serving the public in any manner possible.

MOROCCO FIGHTING.

FRENCH ADVANCE
CONTINUES.

SPANISH OFFENSIVE.

(Reuter's Service.)

Fez, Sept. 30.

The French claim that the advance is continuing, and they expect to secure important starting places for later operations.

The offensive is limited in objectives and consists of preliminary operations with the object of extending French bases, notably on the Kiffane sector.

The French at eight this morning occupied the Karkur heights, north of Kiffane, continuing to advance on the enemy who is strongly entrenched and resisting vigorously.

Madrid, Sept. 30.

It is officially announced that the Spanish offensive which opened this morning on the Alhucemas sector with the object of capturing the neighbouring mountains is proceeding satisfactorily.

A communiqué states that all the objectives of to-day's offensive which were needed as jumping off ground for a fresh advance to Ajdir, were speedily captured.

Operations started at day-break. Battleships, aeroplanes and land batteries on Alhucemas island, providing covering and fire, the objectives were reached by 2.15 in the afternoon when the Spanish commander wireless success from the battleship "Alfonso Thirteen."

CABLE NEEDS.

EMPIRE PRESS DELEGATES'
VIEWS.

RATES TOO HIGH.

(Reuter's Service.)

Melbourne, Sept. 30.

The Empire Press Conference passed resolutions advocating the fullest provision of telegraphic communication within the Empire and stressing the urgent importance of an adequate system of cheap and rapid transmission of news over the Empire, also recommending that the Imperial cable system lay an additional Atlantic cable.

The Conference also passed a resolution, moved by Mr. Moore of India, urgently advocating a large reduction in intermediate Press rates to important centres of Imperial communication.

He pointed out that the present cost of relaying messages from Australia, Canada, and South Africa resulted in an excessive cost.

EMPIRE NEWS.

A complaint of insufficient Australian news published in Britain was the burden of a resolution moved by Sir Hugh Denison, New South Wales, advocating co-operation between Australian newspapers with the object of supplying the British Press with a service similar to the present service from Britain to Australia.

Mr. Holtz, Victoria, in seconding, advocated that other Dominions should be similarly linked up. Mr. Turner, Britain, moved an amendment pledging his conference to do their utmost to secure the publication of more Empire news and stated that agencies and correspondents already gave British papers more Dominions news than they could use.

Several delegates argued in the same strain. Mr. Woods, Canada, in supporting the amendment, agreed that this was the most that could be done.

Lord Burnham lengthily explained the difficulties of British newspapers as regards cabled news and showed the difficulty of giving effect to the scheme embodied in the resolution.

Sir Denison accepted the amendment and as a substantive motion it was finally carried "that in view of the growing importance of overseas Dominions, and in order to promote a better understanding, members of the Conference pledge themselves to the utmost efforts to secure the publication of more Empire news than hitherto."

Melbourne, Sept. 30. Mr. J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary, has been elected President of the Empire Press Conference.

PEKING & CANTON.

PHASES OF SEPARATIST
POLICY.

ANTI-RED SUPPORT.

Dealing with the release of Swatow from Red control and the probable effect that the success of this section of the Kuomintang will have on the prospects for settlement of China's political dissensions and disunity, the Peking and Tientsin Times' comments are as follows:—

It is most unlikely that any immediate advance will be made in the direction of Canton. A great deal of preparation and re-organisation will be necessary before the anti-Bolshevik troops in eastern Kwangtung can hope to challenge the more efficient and well-armed units under the direct control of Borodin and his henchmen. The Peking Government, for various reasons, of which fear of the expansion of the influence of the present regime in Canton is the foremost, seems anxious to help the moderate wing of the Kuomintang, and to give Chen Chung-ming the assistance his army needs. But there are difficulties on both sides. The separatist tendencies of the Kuomintang have not been eliminated. Even the so-called moderates seem to be determined to continue this policy to compel the Central Authorities to give them a large share in the Government. The Citizens' Conference is obviously the first means of a settlement of China's political dissensions and disunity. But the Kuomintang are not more sincere than the Anfanites in the proposed use of this instrument. Each wants to pack the Conference with arbitrarily chosen nominees who will serve the interests of the respective parties before they will consider the higher concerns of the nation. Peking cannot very well co-operate with the Kuomintang in a war on the Bolshevists and refuse to co-operate in the Citizens' Conference. On the other hand, many of the Kuomintang leaders, who dispute the authority of the Central Committee, have to walk warily. Both extremists and moderates are counting the favours and support of the numerous branches of the party in the provinces, and the Right Wing apparently feel that even a temporary alliance with the present Peking Government would deprive them of much of the sympathy they might otherwise obtain from the provincial committees. The tradition of separatism which has developed since the Republic—partly political and partly psychological—is not an easy thing to break down, in spite of all that the province has suffered since it broke away from Peking.

There are internal differences, too, which handicap prompt and effective action by the moderates. We cannot understand the hostility that still exists to Chen Chung-ming, whose action in refusing to participate in Sun Yat-sen's march against the North was perfectly right, as sane as his chief's course was insane. But the hostility is there, whether it is justified or not. The Party leaders have done their best to make his name anathema throughout the rank and file, and they cannot very well turn round, admit they were wrong, and openly support his campaign. This attitude is based on no punctilious moral grounds. The stigma they have attached to Chen Chung-ming, have attached to Marshal Feng Yu-huang, but that has not prevented the Kuomintang from carrying favour with the latter.

The whole situation is very complicated, and it is probable that the Kuomintang moderates will conduct their own propaganda campaign against the Reds, persuade Peking to keep its own counsel, and, if help must be given the troops now at Swatow and other parts of the province not directly under Canton's authority, to give that help secretly. If there were any evidence of disinterested and patriotic statesmanship, we might look to the Citizens' Conference to provide an amicable solution, but the Tuan Government, which has cunningly used the anti-foreign agitation to perpetuate its enjoyment of office, is not likely without pressure from abroad—to use the instruments it has created for unselfish purposes. Every approach to unification hitherto has been marred by sordid motives. It will never be achieved that way.

Budapest, September 30.—Sixty Communists have been arrested as a result of a police hunt all over Hungary. Three are still in hiding. A semi-official statement denounces as insolent and untrue the communications received from Communist organisations abroad protesting against the alleged ill-treatment and even torture of prisoners and demanding their release.

London, September 30.—The Bakers' and Allied Traders' Association has sent a letter to Sir Kingsley Wood asking for an extension of time before the enforcement of the new regulations in regard to the use of boric acid in egg yolks imported from China. The association say that they propose to try out two new methods of preservation by packing in England and sending to China and then re-shipping here in order to see the effect of the various climatic conditions on the contents of the barrels. Sir Kingsley Wood, in reply, regretted that he was unable to hold out any hope of a further extension of time.—Reuter.

"SAVE CIVILISATION."

HORRORS OF ANOTHER
WAR.MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND
AMERICA.

Mr. Lloyd George visited the Elsteddoff at Fwllheli, and received an enthusiastic welcome from a great crowd of people assembled in the Elsteddoff pavilion. He was accompanied by Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Miss Megan Lloyd George, and the Bishop of St. Davids.

Speaking partly in Welsh and partly in English, Mr. Lloyd George, referring to the success achieved by English choirs at the Elsteddoff, said that was for the good of Wales. "We were relying too much upon our established fame, upon our natural facility and genius for song. It was about time our English friends came to stir us up." The political changes of the day, he proceeded, were not nearly so great as the changes in the habits of mind towards questions. Whether they were changes for the better or the worse God alone knew, but the real danger of change in a community was that the people in seeking something which was better might lose something equally good. The Prime Minister would have been delighted to have attended the Elsteddoff had it not been for the exigencies of the political situation. The next day they were to have a very distinguished Labour leader (Mr. J. H. Thomas); that day they had a simple countryman whose opinions did not fit quite comfortably into any political mould. (Laughter).

Later Mr. Lloyd George addressed the "Overseas Welsh visitors at a reception given by Mr. David Davies, M.P., president of the Welsh League of Nations Union. Speaking particularly to the United States visitors, he said, "I appreciate the particular difficulties which you have in America in regard to the League. I am looking forward to the time when there will be such modifications and adaptations of the original scheme that your difficulties will be removed, and it will be possible for the United States to join in the great confraternity of nations to act together to impose peace on the quarrelsome nations of the world. (Cheers). Until the United States, with its vast and growing influence—an influence which to-day is almost incalculable, and in the coming years will be a dominant influence—can see its way to join some sort of confraternity of nations that will ensure peace and goodwill amongst men, I despair of the possibilities of civilisation in the future. I had a good deal to do with the direction of the war, and was the only Minister throughout the world who went through it from beginning to end. I should not like to see another. It was a horror. It was something that humanity, whatever its faults, imperfections, and sins ought not to be subjected to again.

"We all vowed then that it should never happen again, but what do I see? Nations arming, nations utilising their power and resources with a view to perfecting, increasing, and intensifying the mechanism of human slaughter and misery. Well, unless you in a Continent which has great advantages over us come to the rescue of civilisation I am afraid of what will happen. I honestly do not believe European civilisation could survive another war. I saw the thing growing in destructiveness year by year, the machinery becoming more shattering, terrible, and devastating. When the Armistice was signed there were inventions ready to be hurled into the mass of humanity which would have been destructive beyond imagination. Since then science has been working some of the most ingenious brains at the command of the communities have been at the task of working out something still more terrible. What happened in the last war is nothing to what would happen if there were to be war in the world to-day. America can save us. We have our quarrels in Europe. The weeds of hatred, racial, national, religious—every conceivable form of human passion, anger, wrath, and ferocity are deep down in the soil of Europe. There is not a frontier in Europe which has not been traced in red—fought and re-fought. You are free from that in America. For God's sake keep America free, but do not abandon Europe, and do not fling down the fire curtain so that the flames should not consume you. You cannot say 'Am I my brother's keeper?' No great country can have the brand of Cain on its brow and go through the world. Remember you belong to the same fraternity as poor Europe and the best you have got came from Europe."

"I appeal to Welshmen of every country and every clime," Mr. Lloyd George concluded, "to do their best, each in his own way, to influence the lands they will return to, and of which they owe their first loyalty—to influence them to come to assist in the great common task inherited from the founder of our great faith, the redemption of mankind!" (Loud cheers).

Warsaw, September 30.—The visit of Chicherin who is en route to a health resort in Germany was marked by a notable rapprochement between Poland and Russia. Chicherin was received and entertained by the President of the Republic, the Presidents of the two Chambers and the Prime Minister. He had a two hours' conference with the Polish Foreign Minister. The German Minister who was suddenly recalled from leave tried on several occasions to see Chicherin, but calls at the Soviet Legation were fruitless owing to Chicherin's other engagements.—Reuter.



terrible. What happened in the last war is nothing to what would happen if there were to be war in the world to-day. America can save us. We have our quarrels in Europe. The weeds of hatred, racial, national, religious—every conceivable form of human passion, anger, wrath, and ferocity are deep down in the soil of Europe. There is not a frontier in Europe which has not been traced in red—fought and re-fought. You are free from that in America. For God's sake keep America free, but do not abandon Europe, and do not fling down the fire curtain so that the flames should not consume you. You cannot say 'Am I my brother's keeper?' No great country can have the brand of Cain on its brow and go through the world. Remember you belong to the same fraternity as poor Europe and the best you have got came from Europe."

CHINA CABLES.

TELEGRAMS TO INLAND
PLACES.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. notifies that:—

Telegrams to Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai as well as to all places in North China (Chihli, Shantung, Manchuria, Mongolia, etc.) are accepted and transmitted as usual.

Telegrams to Hankow will be accepted either with abbreviated telegraphic address or with full address and will be forwarded by wire to Peking and thence posted direct to addressees.

Telegrams to other places in Central China than Hankow and to inland places via Shanghai, Amoy and Foochow will also be accepted and will, if fully addressed, be posted direct to addressees from Peking, Shanghai, Amoy or Foochow, respectively but if bearing abbreviated address may be retained until normal conditions are re-established.

All telegrams to places affected by the dislocation of the Chinese Telegraph Administrations service are, however, accepted at the senders' risk only.

London, September 30.—The Bakers' and Allied Traders' Association has sent a letter to Sir Kingsley Wood asking for an extension of time before the enforcement of the new regulations in regard to the use of boric acid in egg yolks imported from China. The association say that they propose to try out two new methods of preservation by packing in England and sending to China and then re-shipping here in order to see the effect of the various climatic conditions on the contents of the barrels. Sir Kingsley Wood, in reply, regretted that he was unable to hold out any hope of a further extension of time.—Reuter.

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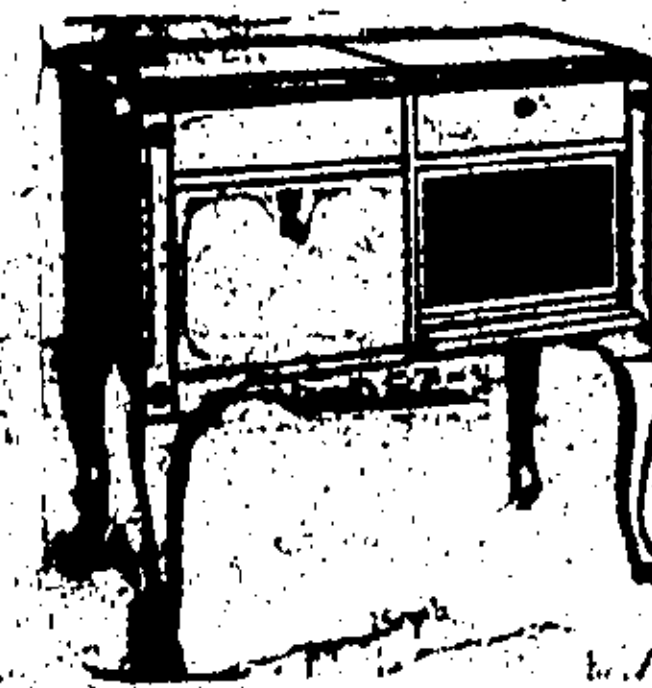
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BACARDI RICKY

Wine-glass of Bacardi
Juice of half a Lime
One lump of Ice
Serve in high-ball glass
Add Sparkling Water

BACARDI HIGHBALL

Place a piece of ice in glass
One glass of Bacardi
Fill glass with Sparkling
Water

BACARDI GROS

One quart of Bacardi
One pound of Sugar
One quart of Formosa Cologne
Tea
Use the gross bottle as usual
Part of each has water
Serve with slices of lemon
Dissolve sugar in hot water

BACARDI MILK PUNCH

One Glass of Milk
One to two teaspoonfuls of sugar
A pinch of salt
The yolk of an egg
A glass of Bacardi
Beat all together in a high
ball glass with a fork
Add a dash of lemon
Mix thoroughly
Serve with slices of lemon
Dissolve sugar in hot water

